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McKINLEY SHARPLY DENIES SPAIN'S CHARGES.

Sagasta Refuses to Accept the Disclaimer and Will Presently Appeal to the Powers and Undertake to Enforce "the Right of Search."

By Frank Marshall White.
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

MADRID, Nov. 5.—Although General Woodford and the members of the Spanish Cabinet refuse to give out a word for publication concerning the subject matter of the two curt and peremptory notes exchanged since October 30, and which have, within the last two or three days so considerably widened the breach between Spain and the United States, yet I have been able to ascertain from those who are the closest friends and most constant associates of the Ministers here, that the trouble has been caused by the manner in which the United States Government has repudiated the charges contained in the Spanish reply to the first Woodford note to the effect that it had violated the principles of international law in permitting the United States to become the recruiting ground and principal source of supply of the Cuban insurgents.

It would appear that President McKinley and his constitutional advisers were extremely indignant on receiving the cabled digest of the reply to the first Woodford note. For, without waiting for the arrival of the full text of the reply itself at Washington, General Woodford was instructed to at once present a brief note to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs declaring that the United States Government repudiated in the strongest fashion possible, the altogether unwarranted charges brought against it of having been guilty of violating the principles of international law with regard to Spain or Cuba in any particular whatsoever, and that it would not admit that the Spanish Government should put forward any such accusations either as a basis of claims for damages, or as pretext for resorting to measures such as the right of search, and appeal to the European powers, both of which are threatened in the reply to the Woodford note.

General Woodford was likewise, so I am informed, charged to express the resentment of the United States Government at the attempt made in the Spanish reply to make these charges against the American authorities and people the ground for rendering them responsible for the appalling condition of affairs in Cuba, for the continuance of the insurrection now raging there, and for the inability on the part of the Spanish Government to set any term to the conclusion of the civil war.

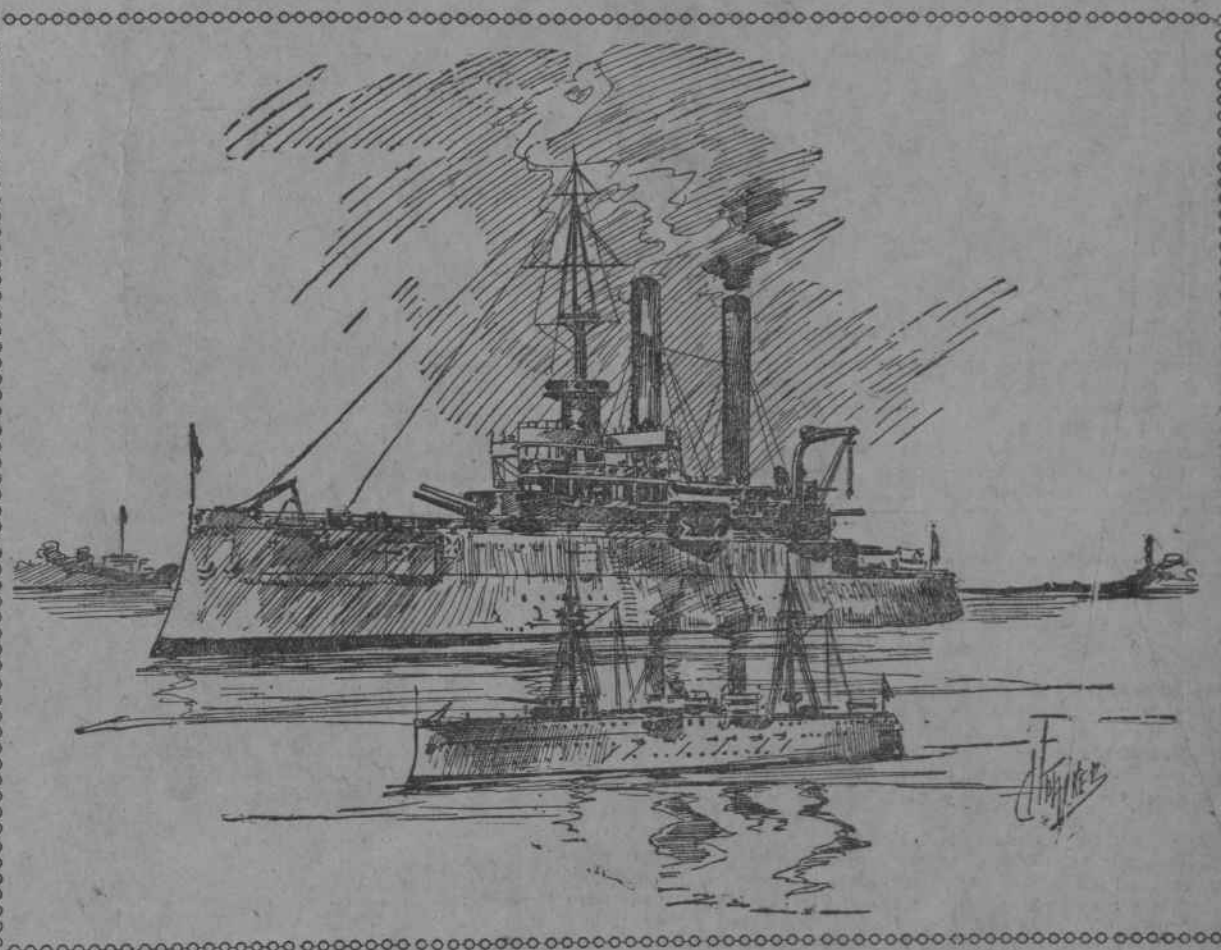
Resented Woodford's Sharp Tone.

Not merely the disclaimer itself, but the sharp tone employed by General Woodford, under orders from his Government, epudiating the charges brought against the latter, seem to have affected Spanish pride in a particularly acute degree, and I am given to understand that the reply to this second communication of General Woodford—a reply which it took the Cabinet Council on Tuesday almost the entire night to draft and approve—is an equally sharp-voiced intimation that Spain declines to accept the disclaimer and repudiation of the United States, that it intends to submit the matter to the powers, and to enforce the right of search of American vessels for contraband of war.

It is this which has brought the rupture of diplomatic relations and the eventuality of a conflict with the United States upon the horizon, and which leads the Ministerial press here to declare that "the situation with regard to the United States is gradually growing darker, and becoming covered with more sombre clouds, and that the breach—fer, according to the Ministerial press, a breach is already in existence—is rapidly widening. Although not as yet a topic of discussion among the public at large, yet the likelihood of war with the United States is the one thought which occupies the mind of people in official and political circles here to the exclusion of every other subject. It is not a subject which inspires them with any kind of exultation. Jingoism is conspicuous by its absence. And there seems to be a very general impression that a war with the United States would be full of evil portent to the Government here, not necessarily in the shape of any direct harm that American warships or troops might effect, but in the certainty that Spanish defeat would be followed by the outbreak of a revolution in Madrid.

Spanish Naval Preparations for Trouble.

Meanwhile Spain is hurrying on for all she is worth, her naval preparations with the avowed object of making her name "respected by the United States"—that is the official phraseology—and scarcely a day passes without the public receiving official information, through the Ministerial press, that either this or that ship has been acquired, or that a successful trial of some newly built cruiser has taken place. Thus, to-day, we are informed that the new Spanish destroyer, Pluton, built in England, attained yesterday, at its trial trip, a speed of 31.10 miles per hour.



HOW THE SPANISH NAVY COMPARES WITH OURS.

The warships of Spain are no match for those of the United States. Many of the Spanish ships are old and entirely unable to cope with the American vessels. Spain has several warships of the New York class and her best fighting ship is the Pelayo, which is her only battleship. In a war with this country the Spaniards would be handicapped by the fact that their ships would have to fight 3,000 miles away from their base. A naval expert in the Pall Mall Gazette recently stated that the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana, of the United States navy, were a match for all the Spanish warships afloat.

SPAIN TRYING TO FORCE A WAR.

Sagasta's Note Openly Charges America with Giving Not Only Sympathy but Aid to Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—President McKinley now, for the first time, has the full text of Sagasta's reply to the Sherman note in his possession. It arrived in the last mail, and was brought to the White

House this morning by Assistant Secretary of State Day, prior to the Cabinet meeting. It was given but a cursory inspection to verify the character of its contents with

Continued on Second Page.

IF YOU DON'T GET THE JOURNAL YOU DON'T GET THE NEWS.

NEW YORK JOURNAL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1897.

SPAIN THREATENS A CASUS BELLI.

Unless Filibustering Stops She Will Search American Ships on the High Seas.

Do Come Instructed to Notify the United States Government of This Intention.

Backing Up This Threat, Spain Will Send Additional Cruisers to Cuba—She Courteously but Definitely declares That She Has Reached the Limit of Concessions to Cuba—Spanish Press Feels a Rupture.

By Frank Marshall White.
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

MADRID, Oct. 23.—It is announced that the Government has decided to considerably strengthen the naval forces of Spain in Cuban waters, by a single train over the New London Northern Railroad to participate at the banquet.

It is believed the statue, which weighs nearly half a ton, was spirited out of town by a single team and two members of the '04 class when the festivities here had ended, and is now many miles from this place.

SAILED WITH NO COMPASS.

Kissell Navigated His Schooner 1,100 Miles, to Frisco, Guided Only by the Sun and Stars.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Captain William Kissell, of the schooner Volcano, takes the prize as the most skillful navigator now sailing the Pacific. The schooner, which is only seventeen tons burden, has just arrived here, after riding out a storm in the middle of the Pacific, which carried away some of her upper works and her compass. Guided only by the sun and stars and the trend of the ocean currents, Captain Kissell made this port after sailing 1,100 miles.

The Northern California Coast was sighted. Then an occasional glimpse of the shore enabled the skilled mariner to determine his way to the Golden Gate.

The little vessel sailed from this city October 2 with salt and coal for Unga Island, the intention being to leave the schooner in the North to ply between trading stations.

On October 18, when 1,000 miles west of Cape Mendocino a storm struck the vessel nearly wrecking her and sweeping part of the cargo and the compass overboard. The captain decided to return here, and the manner in which he accomplished the feat is considered marvellous by seafaring men.

GODDESS SPIRITED AWAY

Sabrina Weighed Half a Ton, But Two Students and a Mule Team Elope with Her.

New London, Conn., Nov. 5.—A statue of the fair goddess Sabrina graced the dining room of the Hotel Moulton Monday evening at the annual banquet of the Amherst College class of 1894, and its presence has caused a great commotion among the students.

The statue was stolen from the college several years ago, and has been present at the annual banquets of classes of odd years until recently, when the even numbered classes obtained possession of the coveted prize, and have successfully kept it from their rivals.

Two sophomores were in New London to-day endeavoring to obtain a clew to the present hiding place of the fair goddess, but apparently to no avail.

The statue was shipped to this city Monday morning as a piece of machinery, arriving by express, and nearly a hundred students arrived later in the evening on a special train over the New London Northern Railroad to participate at the banquet.

It is believed the statue, which weighs nearly half a ton, was spirited out of town by a single team and two members of the '04 class when the festivities here had ended, and is now many miles from this place.

RICHARD CROKER GOING SOUTH.

Will Start To-day, Probably with Mayor-Elect Van Wyck.

IS NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Caught Cold on Election Day While Visiting the Various Polls.

If Richard Croker feels no worse by noon to-day than he did last night, he, and a party of close, personal friends, expect to take the 3 o'clock train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the South. This train is due in Richmond early in the evening, and there the party will stop over for the night to enable the Tammany chieftain to secure a comfortable night's rest. Thence the journey will be resumed to the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The party will comprise, besides Mr. Croker, Mayor-elect Robert A. Van Wyck, District-Attorney-elect Asa Bird Gardiner, Randolph Guggenheimer, president-elect of the Municipal Council, and Mr. Croker's personal friend, Andrew Freedman, president of the New York Baseball Club.

Alarming reports of Mr. Croker's health were circulated yesterday, and all day long here was a constant stream of callers at the Hurday Hill Hotel to inquire how he was. Dr. Fleury, Mr. Croker's family physician, called and saw his patient, and later in the evening, Peter F. Meyer, Mr. Croker's partner in the real estate business, spent an hour in his room. Later he said that Mr. Croker was feeling much better last night, and he thought he would be able to leave town to-day. Mr. Freedman, who saw all callers up to Mr. Croker said, late last night:

Not Dangerously Ill.

"Mr. Croker was very much rundown by his exacting labors during the recent campaign. He caught a severe cold on election day, when he went out and visited several polling places and unduly exposed himself. He remained in bed all day yesterday. At no time was his illness serious, and the reports that Dr. William F. Jenkins, Mr. Croker's brother-in-law, and Dr. Cyrus Edson, who were here at the hotel and saw Mr. Croker, had called professionally, were entirely erroneous.

"The details of the proposed Southern trip have not been fully completed, nor have they been abandoned in view of Mr. Croker's condition. He will probably be quite able to start some time Saturday. Colonel Gardiner, Mr. Guggenheimer and Judge Van Wyck may accompany him on a little tour. They will probably not be gone more than ten days, and their only purpose is to seek a complete rest in order to recuperate from the arduous work they have all performed during the past two weeks."

Distinguished Callers.

James B. Eustis, former Ambassador to France, was one of the callers who sent up his card to Mr. Croker. Mrs. Croker asked Mr. Freedman to see Mr. Eustis and explain that he only felt able to see a few intimate friends and hoped to be excused. Mr. Eustis went away satisfied after send-

ing a sympathetic message to Mr. Croker. Others who called during the afternoon and evening were ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, John Carroll, chief clerk of the Court of General Sessions, Albert W. Orr, candidate for Assembly from the Fourth District, and a dozen other lights of the Wigwam.

Message from Brooklyn.

A messenger from Hugh McLaughlin and Bernard J. York, of the Kings County organization, called with an important message, but in the absence of Mr. Freedman he was asked to come over this morning and deliver his message.

Mr. Guggenheimer said last night that he hoped to be able to go with the party, as he felt the need of a rest very much, but until this afternoon he would not know definitely whether the contemplated trip would be taken.

Mr. Freedman, as president of the New York Baseball Club, will have to be in attendance at the meeting of the National League, which begins in Philadelphia Monday, and is expected to last several days. But it is probable that he will join Mr. Croker as soon as he can settle up his baseball business.

RUMORS OF IMPENDING WAR PROVE COSTLY.

Down Went Stocks in Wall Street Representing Forty Millions in Values and Nearly Causing a Panic.

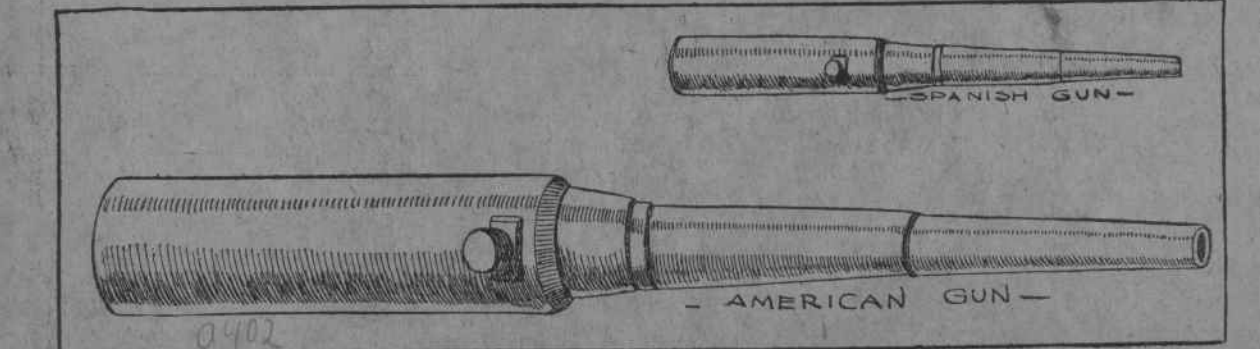
When Wall Street men put on their top hats yesterday afternoon, said to their typewriters, "That's all for to-day," and blame," These mysterious sentences may be translated into the English tongue roughly as

WAR TALK CAUSES A \$40,000,000 SLUMP IN WALL STREET.

The Chamber of Commerce Demand for More Harbor Protection Gave the Street a Nervous Feeling and It Started in Fright at Any Sort of Rumor.

THE talk of possible war with Spain, starting prematurely from the Chamber of Commerce's demand for more harbor protection; ex-Minister Hannis Taylor's utterances regarding the probability of a sudden climax in Cuban affairs; a rumor that Minister Woodford had been recalled; rumors of the death of H. O. Havemeyer and of Richard Croker—all these causes produced a slump in Wall Street yesterday, shown in detail by the following figures:

Stocks.	Net Decline.	Capital Stock.	Actual Loss.
American Sugar.....	4 1/2 per cent	\$35,000,000	\$1,440,000
American Spirits preferred.....	2 per cent	7,000,000	140,000
American Tobacco.....	1 1/2 per cent	18,000,000	270,000
American Cotton Oil.....	2 1/2 per cent	20,000,000	450,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred.....	1 per cent	102,000,000	1,020,000
Canada Southern.....	1 1/2 per cent	15,000,000	225,000
Chicago & Great Western preferred.....	3 1/2 per cent	10,000,000	350,000
Consolidated Gas.....	7 per cent	35,000,000	2,450,000
Consolidated Ice.....	5 per cent	6,500,000	325,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	2 per cent	28,000,000	520,000
Erie first preferred.....	2 1/2 per cent	30,000,000	675,000
Adams Express Company.....	4 per cent	12,000,000	480,000
Iowa Central preferred.....	2 1/2 per cent	7,000,000	175,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	1 1/2 per cent	82,000,000	1,405,000
Lake Erie & Western.....	4 per cent	12,000,000	480,000
Lake Erie & Western preferred.....	5 1/2 per cent	12,000,000	660,000
Louisville & Nashville.....	1 1/2 per cent	55,000,000	951,000
Manhattan.....	2 1/2 per cent	30,000,000	825,000
Michigan Central.....	4 1/2 per cent	18,000,000	784,000
Chicago & Northwestern.....	2 per cent	40,000,000	800,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	2 1/2 per cent	46,000,000	1,035,000
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....	2 1/2 per cent	20,000,000	450,000
Western Union Telegraph.....	1 1/2 per cent	95,000,000	1,550,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis second preferred.....	3 1/2 per cent	11,000,000	335,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	1 1/2 per cent	46,000,000	575,000
Atchison adjustment 4 per cent bonds.....	1 1/2 per cent	52,000,000	910,000
Atchison general 4 per cent bonds.....	1 per cent	98,000,000	1,595,000
Texas Pacific income.....	2 per cent	35,000,000	500,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4 1/2.....	6 1/2 per cent	40,000,000	2,700,000
Northern Pacific general 3 1/2.....	1 1/2 per cent	60,000,000	900,000
Loss on twenty-five stocks and five active bonds.....			\$25,000,000
Loss on inactive stocks and bonds.....			15,000,000
Result of day's decline.....			\$40,000,000



GUNS ON SPANISH SHIPS COMPARED WITH THOSE ON AMERICAN SHIPS.

In heavy ordnance the American navy is immensely superior to the Spanish. At the beginning of the year every war ship that Spain had was in commission, and yet they only possessed ten guns of the heaviest calibre as against sixty-four in the United States Navy. Of guns of smaller calibre the United States had twice as many as Spain.